DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 131 705 FL 008 166

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TITLE Anuniatiq (Hunting).
INSTITUTION Alaska State-Operated Schools, Anchorage.
SPONS AGENCY Upper Kobuk Eskimo Language Program, Shungnak, Alaska.
PUB DATE Sep 76
NOTE 29p.; In Inupiat

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Alaska Natives; *Bilingual Education; Bilingual Students; Cultural Context; *Elementary Education; Elementary Grades; *Eskimo Aleut Languages; Eskimos; *Instructional Materials; Reading Instruction; *Reading Materials; Textbooks
IDENTIFIERS *Alaska; *Inupiat

ABSTRACT

This elementary language text, designed for children in bilingual Inupiat-English programs in the Alaskan villages of Ambler, Kobuk, Kiana, Noorvik, and Shungnak, contains fourteen passages about hunting in Alaska. Each page of text is illustrated with a black-and-white drawing. The English equivalent is given at the back and is not included in student copies of the book. (CFM)

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ANUNIAKIQ

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AMBLER KOBUK SHUNGNAK

FL008166

ANUNIAKIQ

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Reprinted by
Bilingual Education Services Press
811 West 25th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

9/76/200

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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UPINĠAKSRAMI AŊUNIAŁIQ

Upinġaksrami aŋuniaġnaqtuq niqiksranik siksriŋnik, siksrikpaŋnik, tuttunik, pałuqtanik, suli kigvaluŋnik.

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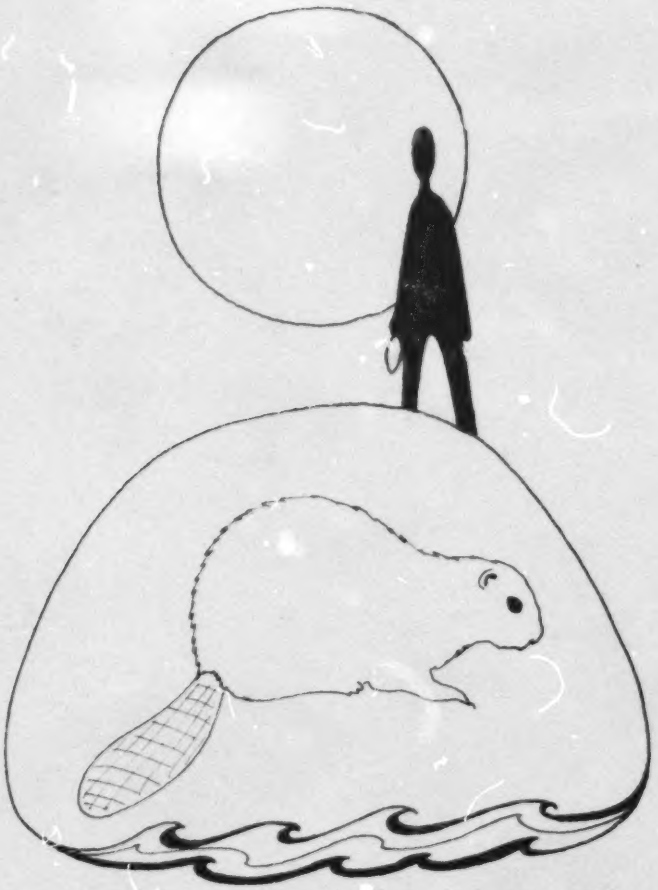
1

KIGVALUŊNIAŁIQ

Kigvaluŋniaqtuat pakigaqtut kigvaluum aniiġaġvianik sikumi. Naniġirriqhutiŋ'aasriiñ sikumun. Tara kigvaluk ani'ami aniiġaġviŋmigun naniġaqtuq. Naaggaqaa iñuk itchɹqhuni puiraġaġvian qaniŋani puipman siksaġaġigaa tuanittuumik. Aasriiñ sikuiqmata narvat siktaaġaġigaich. Kigvalukniaġaqtut unnuksaamiļu uvlaatchiamiļu siqiñġum nuñiiraałhuni. Iļaatni iñuk iñuiñakaaġaqtuq unnuami. Kigvaluich amiŋich nakuurut atigua'amiŋ. Aasriiñ niqiŋich niġiñaqtut.

ITCHUĠNIAŁIQ

Itchuġniaġuurut tiŋmianiglu suli tiŋmiaġruŋnik. Iñuk itchuġniaqami inillagaqtuq iriqhuni uqpiŋñun. Inillæanikami taqqiaqsiraqtuq tiŋmianik tiŋmiaġrukniglu. Satkuqaġaqtuq saatkaamik suli tuantituumik. Qayyamik naaggaqaa umiamik igliġaġaqtuq sikuiŋanikman. Tiŋmiaqami iġitchaġaġigai iḷuiqḷugichḷu. Iḷaatni iḷaŋich naktittaġigai panaaġruktitlugich. Aglaan niġiraġiqaich qalatitlugich. Tamatkua paniqtitat tugvaġaġigai niqiksripḷugich.



PAŁUQTAĠNIAŁIQ

Paluqtaġniałiq aŋmaġaqtuq qilġich tatqiatni. Naniġiaq niŋinnaqtuq sikum ataanun iñuiñaq tallimat isigaksaqniqtun uŋasriksilaaliqługich inaatniñ. Naġirriqługu nutaamik uqpiŋmik suli ilgiiłimik sikum ataanun. Taatnaptuuq paluqtat niqłiraqtut uqpiŋñik. Nunaŋiaŋnik urgiiłiñik suli ninŋunik sivuġaanun inimiŋ sikumun taatna sikkutipkaqługich. Taatna aasrii ukiumi niqiksrialiugaqsipłutiŋ. Tara aasrii taatnaqami nutaamik piksraqsaġniaqhuni naniqtiqhuni. Naaggaqaa napitiqhuni. Uvlupayaaqman iñuum takuraġigaa. Suli itchuaqtuqługu naukun tumitchiaqaqmaŋaan. Tarakŋa inaatniñ takku ititluktuq tarani. Suli nakuutlukhuni naniġiaq niŋitchaqtuni.

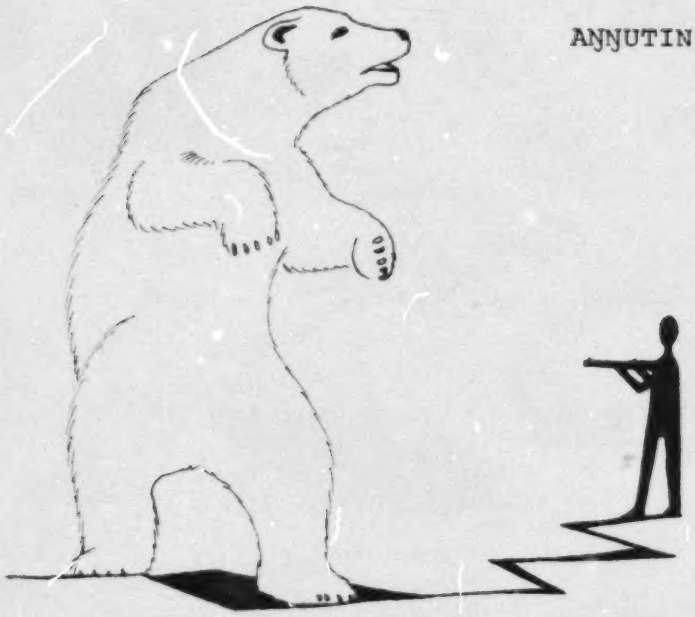
AŋUNIAŁIQ AURAĠMI

Auraq uvva qalukniaġviiruq suli asriaġniaġviipluni. Makua aŋŋutit aŋuniatliaġaġigaich takku mitquġiiḷiġaqtut. Iñuich suli qaluknialiġaqtut. Qalukniałiq piñiaġvigitluġaġigaat auraġmi.

UKIAĠMI AŋUNIAŁIQ

Aŋuniałiq ukiaġmi niqipianikniaqhuni iyyaġriñik, tiniikanik, ipniañik suli tuttunik. Niqiŋich taapkua aŋŋutit piñiaġaġigaich ukiaġmi. Atausriq tiniikaq apaiŋuruq qitunġaġiiñi. Atuqtaksriutini malġuk iyyaqrik pitḷasripḷugik aŋuniaqtinun. Tuttut niquatigitluguugivut. Aŋuniaqti tuttutlaruq iñugiaktilaaliŋmik iñuiñaġmik tuttunik. Ipniam piñaiłha sapiqñaqtuq. Aŋuniaqti iḷaatni ipniaḷaiġaqmiut. Ukiaġmi aŋuniaġvigikman niqipiaŋŋukkaġaqtut ukiumi.

AŊŊUTINIK AŊUNIAŁIQ



Iyyaġrich aŋuniaġaġigaich ukiaġmi. Takku ukiaġmi uqsruusruurut. Iyyaġrich takpiitchut aglaan tusraqsuqtut. Aŋuniaqtuat iñuch pisrukamiŋ iłuamik piraqtut tuttiviksraqtiŋ naipiqtuqługu piraġigaat. Ivrumun tutiniiraaqhutiŋ piraqtut. Pisruuraqvigiraġigaat qallilļapiaqługu taamna aŋŋun. Aŋuniaqtuam ilisimaraksraġigaa suli qanutnamun anuqłiqsilaaŋa. Takku iyyaġrim nailiġniaġaa. Aŋuniaqtuam siktaksraġigaa uummataagun. Siktaaqmiraġigik qitunġak tuqutnamiuŋ aglaan aanaŋak. Iyyaġrich amiuġaġigaa suli niqaa suqumitlugu. Tarvauvaa natmagaġigaa aŋilaatmun. Niqaa asriiñ nutaupkaaqsiraġigaa nikliñaqman silą. Uqsrua asriiñ tuvvaumiraġigaa ilaagun.

IPNIAQ

Ipniaq takpiksuq. Qiñiġniaġaat iñuk aggiaqsikpan. Iñuk tunuatiguaġuraġaqtuq qattunaat. Qalliñiiraqamiŋ ipniaq. Ipniat niġiñiaġaqtut iñġimi. Qaniŋatni ipnat. Iñuk siksaġaqtuq uqsruuruamun. Atanniqsuiruat uqaġvigiraġigaatigut atautchimik ipniaqupluta aŋutisrugruŋmik. Tuqutnamitruŋ ipniaq aksraktittaġigaat atmun. Tikitñamiuŋ qiaqsaami amiuġaġigaa suli suqumitlugu. Aasriiñ natmiitiplugu aŋiḷaatmun. Amia atuġaġigaat aatqatinun naaggaqaa atiginun. Aasrii niuŋi atuġaqtut kamiŋnun. Ipniaq sapiġñatlullaktuq aŋuniaqtuni.

IPNIAḶIAQTUAK AŊUTIK

Tilaglu Aġnaqiñalu ipniaḷiaqniqsuk. Tiŋmisuutiksraqhutik akiḷiqługu aullaġniqsuk Nuataam tuŋaatnun siḷalliñiġmiut. Tara sassaġniġum uvvaŋani tikiññiqsuk inigisrukkaġmiknun. Siñiktaġniqsuk aŋusraġaluaqatik. Takkugguuq taatna ittuksrauruq atuqtaksriutini. Tautugniqsuk ipniaġaaġruŋnik qiñiġaqamik tatpagga. Tara siñikqaaqhutik iñġimun mayuġniqsuk.

Tilaklu Aġnaqiñalu iriqsimaniqsuk tautuktaiḷipḷutik ipnaiñun. Kiisiammatai Aġnaqiñ siktiġniġaa aŋutisrukruk. Aasrii paŋalikhuni apqusraaqmanli atla Tilaumli siktilgiññiġaa anutisrukruk, suli. Aksrakataq tinniġiŋik tara taunuŋa, aasrii amiuqługik. Niqaa ipniam uqumaitchuq. Utiqtaqhutik malġukni natmagiaqtaqniqsuk. Avvaŋanik natmaktaqhutik. Tara piñayuksraŋakni uvluk tiŋmisuutiksraŋak aggiqsuq aŋiḷaaqhutik aasrii.

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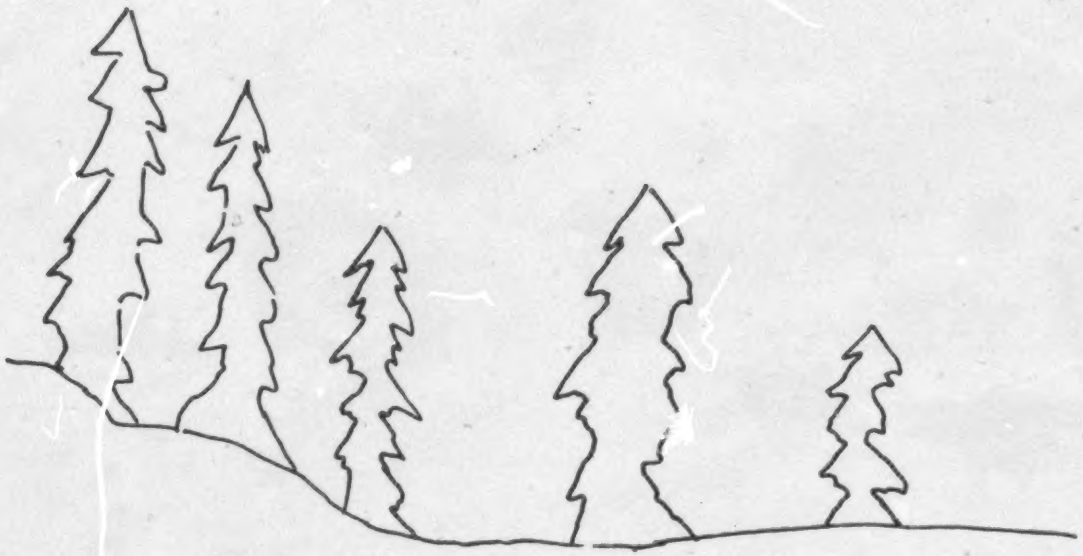
TINIIKA

Aŋuniałiq tiniikamik atiłaruk aŋuniaqmatun pisruktuamik. Tiniika uqsruusruupmiuq ukiaġmi. Aŋuniaqtuaq iñuksruitchuksrauruq pisrukkumi tuŋaanun tiniikam. Qaunagipmiļugu anuġi aŋuniaqtuaq naipchaqtuksraunġitchuq. Aglaan aŋuniaqtuaq qallivaałłaqtuksraunġitchuq tiniikamun. Takku tiniika piļļuatanġitchumiuŋ piyuumigiuniaġaa taamna iñuk. Aŋuniaqtuam siksaaksraġigaa uummataagun. Tiniika amiuqmiraġigaat aglaan israġutia amiqaġaqtut. Timiłhiñaŋa amiuġaġigaat. Nigaa suqumittaġigaat. Tarvauvva taimani amiiñgisiqamitruŋ tipliqsiġaqtuq uqpiksuŋnimik. Takku uqpik niqigigaa tiniikam. Suqumitchi'amiŋ tiniikamik paniqsirriqmiraqtut. Niaqualu suli israġutaiļu nutaupkaqniaġaġigaich, takku niuigiplugich.



15.

TUTTUT

Tuttut aŋuniaqnaqtut ukiuvak aglaan ukiaġmi aŋuniaqtuni nakuutluktuq. Niqigikhuni suli amiġiqhuni ukiaġmi. Ukiallich niitchiat kamiksraġiguurut. Tuttut ataramik igliqtut. Aŋuniaqtuam uŋutlaitchai tuttut ilaa aullaġaqtuq isrumapluni igliġviksraŋatnun. Ilaa qallifiaqhuni siktaaġviksraqmifun tuttu asrii sikługu. Amiuqługu tarvau uvva suli niutchiaŋiḷḷu iŋaluaŋiḷḷu piqługich. Aqiaġualu iŋaluaŋiḷu puvaḷḷu unitchaġigai. Aasrii niqaa aŋilgautiplugu niqaa qiqititlugu suli paniqtitlugu naaggaqaa aiparuġiplugu. Niuŋiñi suli tunuani ivaḷut aġnat atuġuugaich killiayaqami kamiŋik. Nagruich suli aŋilġuatiraġigaich. Aasrii aŋutit kipluġagigaich sisamattitanisun taktilaanikługu. Qaluŋniutnanun saatqusriplugich. Amia atuġaqtuq aatqataupluni suli atigaupluni. Iḷaatni amiq utittaġigaat aasrii amiq kilitlugu utipman. Taamna kilitaq akłunarriraġigaat. Suli atuqługu tagluli'amiŋ. Ilaatni amiq qatiqsipchaġaġigaat. Aasriiñ qatiqsiḷḷapiaqhuni. Taamna qatiqtaaq amiq atuġaqtuq kamŋich quliŋitñun suli siŋiipluni. Tuttu atutluktuq aŋŋutipayaaniñ.

UKIUMI AŋUNIAŁIQ

Ukiumi aŋuŋiaŁiq pitŀukŁugu ammisigun. Takku ukiumi ammich turġutlugaqtut. Unnii qaagitŀuguuplutiŋ. Suli tuniraqtut tuyuġiplugich samuŋa nunaaqiqpaŋmun Seattlemun, ammich simmiġvaitnun. Tauqsiqsuqtaut Laamapkua akiksriġaġigaich. Tamatkua aasrii maniich tuyuġiplugich taivrumuŋa iñuŋmun ammiñik tuyuqtaumun. Kavviat kayuqtut, tiġiat, suli qapviatchiat piñiaqqaaġnaqtut. Nuuttuuyiq una tara amiġiksaaŋuruq. Qapviichlu suli amaqqutlu tara mitquġitluktaaŋuruk. Siñigiraġigivut atiginun suli quppigaanunlu.

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ATUQNIAŁHAT AMMICH

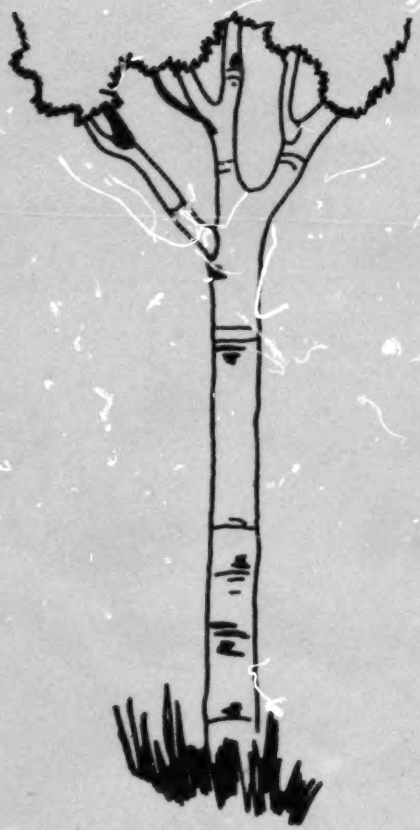
Iŋiļġaan ammich tunikkau - raqtut tauqsiqñaiqviŋmun. Kav - viatlu, qianġatlu akisuruaŋu- rut. Suli amaqqut amiŋich pa- niqtittaġigaich saunġa aasrii taliani panġutipkaġaġigaat. Tamatkua amaqqut amiŋich tu- yuġiragiġaich aŋŋutit qaunak- sriŋitñun. Aasriiñ tamatkua aŋŋutit qaunaksriŋisa saun- ġich piŋanikamisigik tuyuġi- raġiġaich kiñumun amaqqut a- miŋich akiliqłuġich iñuiñaq qulitun. Tamatkua amaqqut amiŋich aatqatautlarut, atigauplutiq suli siñauplutiŋ. Pakmaasriiva iñuich tunisiiqqaliqsut siñiksranik. Au- laiļanik tunisiļguuļiqsut. Amaqqut atigit piññaqnaqtut, uunaqmiut. Malġuk samma amaqquk amiŋik atigautlaruk. Aasriiñ iñuiñaqqulit tiġiaqpaich naaqaa qapviatchiat atigautlarut. Suli pamiuqtuut atigau'amiŋ piññaqnaqtut, quliŋuġutaiļat pamiuqtuut amiŋich atigautlarut, suli mitquŋich naitchut qiġñiqmiut. Kavviat atigautlarut siñautlaplutiŋlu Qianġat taatnatuntuuq siñautlarut. Suli qapviich siñautlarut akuuplutiŋlu. Aaqauksraat-

chiat tapsiḷiraqtut qapviich isigakŋitñik kukiḷigmanik. Tamatkualiasriiñ kigvaluitḷu, pałuqtatlu nasrautautlarut suli aatqatauplutiŋ, unniiñ siñiġutauplutiŋ aatqatmun. Suli siksrigitḷu. Siksrikpaitḷu atigautlarut.

QAPVIATCHAIĠNIAŁIQ

Tilak qapviatchiaqniaqniqsuq ukiuvak. Atuqhuni naniġianik. Naniġirruqñiqsuq sisamanik sivulliqmi uvlumi. Uvva'aasriiñ apivagitḷuni maugaqnaqsipḷuni snaukauyuniaġñiqsuq. Unnuksaapayaami Tilak takusriraqniqsuq naniġiamiñik, iḷaatni naniġirriḷaaqhuni. Siḷagikman Tilak qapvaitchiaqniqsuq piñasrunik. Siḷagiitman aŋiiñaġaqniqsuq. Naniġirriġaqniqsuq qaniŋanun napaaqtum, akiqqut piġitlugich qulaanun naniġiam tupiqtun iḷiplugu. Taatnaqsima'ami apitlaiññiġaa naniġiaq.

17



SPRING HUNTING

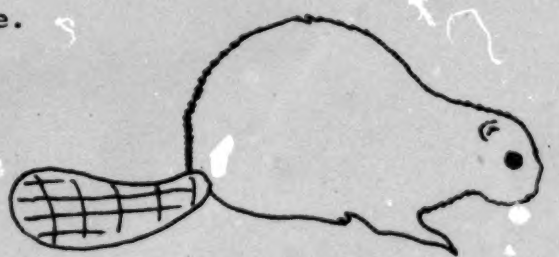
Spring hunting is for food. Ground squirrels, marmots, caribou, beaver, and muskrat are hunted.

HUNTING MUSKRAT

Hunters look for muskrat holes in the river ice. They set traps on the ice. When the muskrat comes out through its hole, it gets caught. Sometimes hunters hide near the hole and shoot it with a twenty-two. After the ice is out of the lakes, the muskrats are shot. The hunting is done between noon and sunrise. Sometimes as many as twenty muskrat are shot in a day. Muskrat fur is good for parkas. The meat is eaten.

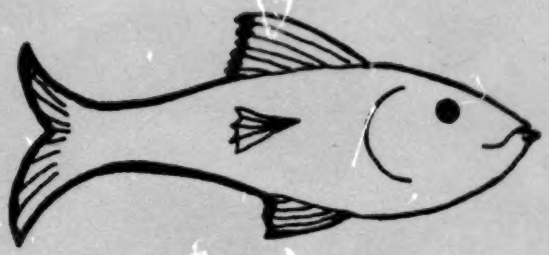
HUNTING GEESE AND DUCKS

Two of the birds we hunt for are geese and ducks. The hunter makes himself a place to hide. He makes it out of willows. He sits inside and waits for the birds to come. The hunter uses a shot gun. Kayaks and boats are used for hunting after the ice goes out. The birds are picked and cleaned. Sometimes they are hung for a few days. This dries them a little. Very often the birds are boiled. When the birds are dried they can be stored for a long time.



HUNTING BEAVER

Beaver hunting season opens in March. Traps are set under the ice by the igloo, about twenty-five feet away. The bait is fresh willow, birch or cottonwood. Snares are set under the ice. They are set the same way as traps. Beavers store food in front of the igloo under the ice. The beaver comes out of the igloo to get food. He takes the fresh willow and he gets caught in the trap or snare. Every day the hunter checks his traps. He looks for a path from the igloo. The water is deeper there. It is a good place to set traps.



HUNTING IN THE SUMMER

Summer is the time for fishing and berry picking. Animals are not hunted very much because the fur is not good. The men are busy fishing. Fishing is more important than hunting in the summer.

FALL HUNTING

Hunting in the fall is mainly for meat. Bear, moose, sheep and caribou are the meat animals hunted in the fall. One moose is enough for a family. The law says only two black bears can be shot by each hunter. Caribou is the most abundant food animal. A hunter may kill as many as twenty caribou. Sheep are hard to hunt. A hunter doesn't always get a sheep. If fall hunting is good, there is plenty of meat for winter.

BEAR HUNTING

Bears are hunted in the fall. They are fat in the fall. Bears don't see well but they can hear very well. A hunter walks quietly. He tries to step only on moss. He can walk very close to the bear. A hunter needs to know how the wind is blowing. He doesn't want the bear to smell him. The hunter shoots the bear in the heart. Then the bear is skinned. The meat is cut up right away. It is packed home. The bear meat is kept fresh in the cold air. The bear fat is kept separate from the meat.

SHEEP

Sheep can see very well. They can see a hunter coming. The hunter tries to stay behind a hill. He tries to get close to the sheep. The sheep feed in the mountains. They stay close to the cliffs. The hunter would like to shoot the fattest sheep. The law says each hunter may kill only one ram. After the sheep is shot it is rolled down the hill. When they reach flat ground the sheep is skinned. Then they cut up the sheep. The sheep is packed home. The skin is used for mittens and parkas.

The leg skins are used for maklaks. The sheep is the hardest animal to hunt.

SHEEP HUNTING

Truman Cleveland and Isaac Douglas went sheep hunting. They chartered a plane. They went to Noatak River toward Anaktuvik Pass. It took thirty minutes to fly there. They stayed overnight before they hunted. The law said to do that. They saw many sheep with the binoculars. They climbed up the mountain. Truman and Isaac tried to hide from the sheep. Isaac shot one ram. The sheep ran past Truman. He killed one ram. They rolled the sheep down the mountain. Then they skinned the sheep. The meat was heavy. They made two trips back to camp. They carried half of the meat each trip. On the afternoon of the third day, the plane came back. They flew home.

MOOSE

Hunting moose is like hunting bear. The moose are fat in the fall. A hunter tries to be quiet. He walks toward the moose. He watches the wind. A hunter doesn't want to be very close to the moose. If the moose is only wounded, he might attack the hunter. The hunter tries to shoot the moose in the heart. The moose is skinned. The legs are not skinned. Only the body is skinned. The meat is cut right away. In the old days it was not cut up right away. The meat smelled like willow. Willow is what the moose ate. The cut-up moose meat is hung up. It dries out. The head and the legs are kept fresh and eaten. 26

CARIBOU

Caribou are hunted year around, but fall hunting is best. The meat and skin are best in the fall. Fall legs are best for maklaks. Caribou always move. The hunter doesn't chase the caribou. He goes ahead to where he thinks they will move to. He tries to get close enough to shoot. The caribou is shot. It is skinned right away. The legs are skinned too. The guts are taken out. The stomach and intestines and the lungs are left. The rest of the animal is taken home. The meat can be frozen, it can be dried, or it can be kept fresh. On the legs and back is a sinew which women use for sewing maklaks. The antlers are also brought home. The men cut them into four inch lengths for fishing sinkers. The skin is used for mittens and parkas. Sometimes the fur is shaved off the hide. The hide is cut into strips. The strips are used to make rope. The strips are also used to make snow shoes. Sometimes the skin is bleached. Then it gets very white. The white skin is used for maklak tops and laces. The caribou is the most useful animal.

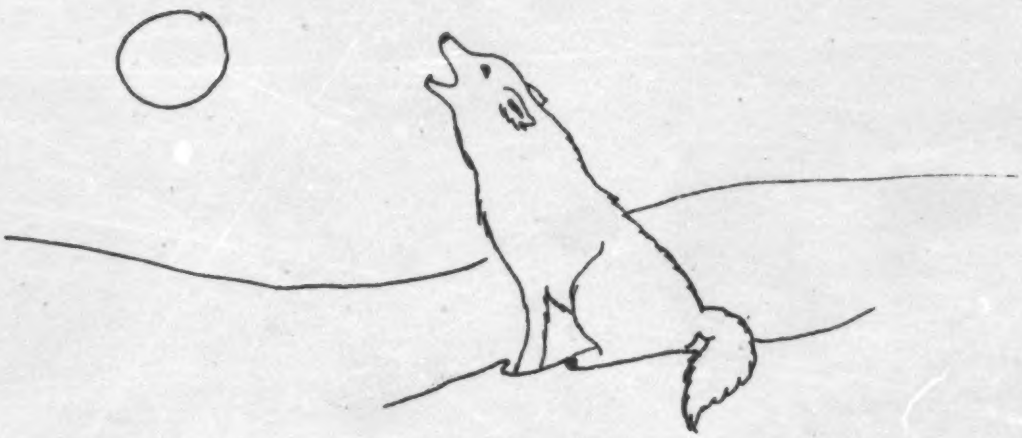
WINTER HUNTING

Winter hunting is mostly for fur. In the winter the fur is longer and thicker. The color is better in the winter. The furs are sold. They are sent to Seattle Fur Exchange. Buyers bid on the fur. The money is sent back to the hunter. Weasel, red fox, and marten are the easiest to get. Lynx is the most valuable. Wolverine and wolf have the nicest fur. We use them for parka and jacket ruffs.

USES OF FUR

Long ago the furs were sold to trading stores. Red and cross fox were the most valuable. Wolves were killed for bounty. Part of a foreleg was sent with the fur to the game warden. He sent the fur back and a bounty of thirty dollars. The fur was used for mittens and parkas and for ruffs. Today people sell fur in ruffs. They don't sell furs whole very often. Wolf parkas are very beautiful. They are hot. It takes about two wolves for a parka. It takes thirty mink or marten for a parka. Otters make beautiful parkas. It takes nine otter skins for a parka. The otter fur is short and very black. Red fox are also made into parkas and ruffs. Cross fox are

also used for ruffs. Wolverine is used for ruffs and parka trims. Old women used to make belts out of wolverine claws. Muskrat and beaver are used for caps and mitten trim. Ground squirrels are used for parkas. Marmots are also used for parkas.



HUNTING MARTEN

Truman Cleveland hunted marten this winter. He used steel traps. He set four traps the first day. The snow was deep and soft. It was hard for the snow-go to go. Every afternoon Truman checked the traps. Sometimes he set new traps. On a good day, Truman could catch three martin. On a poor day, he might get none at all. The trap is set near a tree. Branches are bent over the top of the trap. It forms a little house. The trap is protected from the snow.